FBIS DAILY REPORT

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## CSSR ENVOY URGES ADOPTION OF FINAL CSCE DOCUMENTS

LD302336 Prague CTK in English 1722 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Madrid -- The December 1979 NATO decision on the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries is one of events affecting the dangerous development of international relations, Czechoslovak Ambassador Ilja Hulinskiy said at a plenary session of the Madrid meeting of the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe Tuesday.

Ilja Hulinsky, head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the session, pointed to the rejection of the present U.S. Administration to ratify the Salt II treaty and its plans to violate the Salt I and Salt II Treaties by the deployment of new MX missiles as other causes of the deterioration of the international situation.

He spoke of the all-round progress in the development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria mainly after signing the Helsinki Final Act, and of willingness of the two countries to contribute to detente, as stressed in a press release on the recent visit of Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak to Austria.

Ilja Hulinsky pointed out that only quick ending of the Madrid meeting and adoption of a document which would give new impulses to the development of mutually advantageous cooperation in all spheres, especially in the military one, can help strengthen peace and security on the European Continent in the present situation.

### GDR Delegate Calls for Agreement

LD040040 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1640 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Madrid, 3 Dec (ADN) -- At the plenary session of the Madrid meeting on Friday, the GDR representative, Ambassador Peter Steglich, called for a final document that is in line with current needs. Responsible action in this connection means refraining from demands that could lead the meeting to a new dead-end or engineer a new crisis. It is much more important to agree on measures that strengthen trust and security in Europe and serve to promote comprehensive cooperation among states. The final document of the Madrid meeting should not become a travesty of fruitless confrontation. Everything has to be done to stop the continuing arms buildup and the horrifyingly extensive stockpiling of weapons of every type in Europe. The all-European conference on trust and confidence-building measures and disarmament, which is in the interests of all Europeans, must help to ensure that more security is achieved through reduced arming.

In view of the continuing tense international situation, the arms race initiated by the United States, U.S. plans for building new MX strategic missiles, the resumption of preparations for siting new nuclear missiles in Western Europe and the increasingly confrontationist attitude exhibited by the NATO states, strengthening trust and security in Europe is more necessary today than ever before, Ambassador Steglich said.

For this reason the GDR opposed all delays in the negotiations designed to furnish excuses for the few parties not interested in a successful outcome to the meeting. In this connection he condemned the behavior of the head of the U. S. delegation, Max Kampelman, who made a renewed attempt to burden the meeting with attacks against the socialist states and with gross interference in their internal affairs, above all those of the Soviet Union.

ANDROPOV POSITION ASSESSED; RENEWED TIES REJECTED

AU071415 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 7 Dec 82

["Who Rules in the Soviet Union?" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, December 7 (ATA) -- Under the above title the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries an article which reads:

The replacement of Brezhnev at the head of the party of the Soviet Union by Andropov, the powerful boss of the KGB, drew the attention of the international political circles and press in the world. This interest grew further when quite unexpectedly, the Supreme Soviet began and wound up the proceedings of its winter session, without electing the man who would substitute the dead president at the highest post of the state. This is the first time in the history of the Soviet Union that it has not its head of state. [as received] This is the first time that it was adopted a stand which is not normal, contrary to the practice decided by Brezhnev, who maintained at the same time two functions, that of the general secretary of the party and that of the head of state.

Why this road was not followed now? This has one reason, Andropov who was appointed general secretary of the party, is not competent for the function of the leader of the Soviet party and state, nor has he the proper faith of the people and the Army, the real ruling force in the Soviet Union. Andropov is an abortive offspring. He is a man, who comes neither from economy, nor from the party, the two main sectors of the Soviet life. At the time of Khrushchev, he was a man of him, but more than a courier to establish links with the parties of the former socialist countries. Hence, he was a specialist of underground affairs. This speciality led him also to the KGB.

Those in Kremlin take into consideration the fact that the foreign world would not see with a good eye the receiving of the function of the president of the Supreme Soviet by a professional police. But this would not be welcomed by the Soviet people, too. His colleagues too, hardly can endure the grave shadow he has taken by manipulating the different strings of the KGB. In all its history the Soviet Union has never had the chief of the police at the head of the state. Thus, it must be thought that the election of Andropov at the head of the party is an expedient, is a temporary solution, perhaps imposed by the Army. It elected him as the man of the KGB to have the situation under control and to preserve tranquility till a definitive solution will be found.

That the election of Andropov is an expedient imposed by a difficult situation this is revealed also by the fact that since the time when he was appointed general secretary of the party, he is conducting no activity because he is neither competent nor all powerful. This occurs not only in the domestic plane, but also in the international one, indeed, even in the running of the so-called countries of the socialist community.

Manifestations are not being organized in support of Andropov to (?raise) his authority, as the Soviet propaganda has done in the past with Khrushchev and Brezhnev. The leaders of the countries of the "community" are not going to the Soviet Union to get acquainted with the prime man of the Kremlin. Until now Andropov has been greeted and supported publicly only by the new chief of KGB.

Since the time of the death of Stalin on, it has been the stand and support of the Army which has decided that who will be at the head of the country. Khrushchev based himself on the strength of the Army in the struggle with his opponents and, due to this aid, he came to power.

It was again the Army which removed him when he began not to obey to it. Brezhnev, as the man of military staffs and who knew well the rules of the clan, never forgot to whom he owed the power. He always acted as an unconditional man of the Army and implemented with complete loyalty and devotion its desires.

As far as we know the Soviet Army, it cannot accept to be run by a man who has guided the KGB. It can accept a party cadre, but not a police. Therefore, the Army will have its say sooner or later. Bearing in mind this possibility, it is not excluded the fact that a direct representative of the Army, or a man who has displayed his loyalty to it come at the head of the Soviet Union. The Army has for certain in its fold personalities who have the capacity and the experience as party cadres, experts of economy and military experts.

Until now the reins of the power in the Soviet Union have gone from the party to the Presidium through the function of the general secretary of the Central Committee. This is how Brezhnev acted. Whereas now, the opposite may occur, the president may firstly be appointed and he then may also take the function of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the party. In case that Andropov will remain as general secretary then the party in the Soviet Union will be placed under the strict control of the KGB and its leading role will be formal.

In this period of grave economic failures and crises for power through which the Soviet Union is passing, the changes and the combinations at the head of the party and the government can be of most different and most sudden. But these changes have not influenced and will not influence the strategy and the line pursued by the Soviet Union. These are determined by its capitalist social system, by the bourgeois ideology and the imperialist policy.

In regard to our country, it has had no links with Khrushchev and Brezhnev, it will not have now with Andropov and with whoever will come at the head of the revisionist Soviet Union because they follow an imperialist policy which aims at enslaving the world, at suppressing and exploiting the peoples.

## ALIA GREETS STAMBOLIC ON SFRY NATIONAL DAY

AU061811 Tirana ZERI I POPPULLIT in Albania 30 Nov 82 p 4

[Text] To his excellency Mr Petar Stambolic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia:

On the occasion of the national holiday of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, I send you best wishes for the progress and well-being of the Yugoslav peoples on behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania

U.S. BIG STICK POLICY IN CENTRAL AMERICA SCORED

LD021026 Prague CTK in English 0812 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] Washington does not believe that it will achieve success with something else than the ill-famed "big stick" in Central America, today's RUDE PRAVO said.

The daily commented on the recent statement of General W. Butting, chief of the Southern Command of the U.S. Armed Forces, who said that if the Salvadorean Army is not able to face the attacks of the National Liberation Front, "the initiative will be taken over by the Honduran Government with the U.S. support."

The North American press has also admitted that the U.S. ruling circles and the Salvadorean junta have rejected all proposals for peaceful negotiations, submitted by the Revolutionary Democratic Front of Salvador and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. Other Latin American countries have also been willing to share in the organization of such negotiations. The regime of generals in El Salvador set conditions for possible negotiations, which have nothing to do with democracy or respect of the will of people, the daily stressed.

The U.S. Congress has urged the government recently to confirm regularly that its friends ruling in El Salvador "strive for observing the human rights," because otherwise the Congress would threaten to suspend military aid. But the congressmen seem to be deceived very skillfully, because the military aid for the Salvadorean dictatorship, including weapons and "advisers", is continuously growing.

General Nutting's statement proved that the supporters of intervention want to go on. They are risking a war fire in Central America, whose consequences would be extremely dangerous, RUDE PRAVO concluded.

CTK REPORTS JOINT CSSR-NICARAGUAN COMMUNIQUE

LD021306 Prague CTK in English 1130 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Czechoslovakia and Nicaragua are interested in intensifying many-sided cooperation, friendship and mutual support and assistance, said a Czechoslovak-Nicaraguan communique issued Thursday at the end of the four-day visit here by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto.

Minister d'Escoto expressed gratitude to Czechoslovakia for its solidarity and aid. Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek appreciated the successes of the Nicaraguan people in restoring the national economy and building a new just society.

The two ministers stated that the world situation has dangerously aggravated due to the most aggressive forces. Both countries are resolved to help settle the basic issues of halting the arms race and of disarmament and therefore support the establishment and strengthening of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world, including Latin America.

They condemned the aggressive policy of imperialist forces, led by the United States, and their attempts to impede the process of detente, to escalate the arms race and to sow mistrust and hostility between nations. They also denounced attacks from Honduras, daily carried out by counterrevolutionary forces backed by U.S. imperialism against the Nicaraguan people, and described the planned December exercises of the U.S. Navy in Honduras as a grave threat and provocation against Nicaragua, the communique said.

Both sides voiced their conviction that at this moment only through a political solution reached on the basis of talks of all political forces concerned can the ambitions of the Salvadorean people be realized, the Czechoslovak-Nicaraguan communique said.

The two ministers expressed solidarity with the Argentine people in the dispute about the Malvinas Islands and supported the 37th UN General Assembly resolution calling for talks between Britain and Argentina.

Nicaragua and Czechoslovakia welcome and unconditionally support the peace proposals declared at the 26th congress of the Soviet Communist Party, aimed at strengthening peace, averting the threat of a nuclear war, developing international cooperation, and further constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The document stressed the extraordinary importance of a successful completion of the Madrid meeting and appreciated the positive role of the Non-Aligned Movement in the struggle of nations against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialsm, for averting war, and for equal and mutual beneficial cooperation. Minister Chnoupek welcomed the decision to hold an extraordinary meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the non-aligned countries at the level of ministers in Managua in January 1983.

Czechoslovakia and Nicaragua support the proposals for a solution of the Middle East crisis through an international conference attended by all sides involved, including the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. They also confirmed solidarity with the people of Namibia in their struggle for independence, and condemned the policy of the racist fascist government of the South African Republic towards Angola, Mozambique and countries in the south of the African Continent.

At the end of the discussions the ministers signed an agreement on cooperation between the two foreign ministries for 1982-85, and Minister Chnoupek received with thanks an invitation for an official friendly visit to Nicaragua.

HAVLICEK NOTES NEW FRG PARTY 'SUPPORTS DETENTE'

AU021400 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Nov 82 p 6

[Vitezslav Havlicek, Bochum dispatch: "New Parties in the FRG"]

[Text] Bochum, 28 Nov -- The emergence of two new political parties, established this Sunday in Bochum and Muenster, is one of the expressions of the current crystallization of political forces in the FRG as the result of the change of government.

On the initiative of former FDP members and Young Democrats (young FDP members and adherents) who reject this party's current cooperation with the CDU/CSU, a party calling itself Liberal Democrats has been set up in Bochum. However, of the 18 FDP deputies who voted in the Bundestag against the coalition with the CDU/CSU, last week only 12 expressed their support for the current Genscher policy in writing: some want to continue working in the Bundestag as independent deputies, and the rest have announced that they will return their mandates and transfer to the SPD.

So far none of the FDP deputies has declared his willingness to work in the new party. In its program, the new party supports the policy of detente and unequivocally rejects the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The new party called Democratic Socialists, established this Sunday in Muenster by those who had formerly been Social Democrats, also professes the same ideas. It particularly disagrees with the fact that, even after going into opposition, the SPD has not proved to be capable of adopting consistent stances in keeping with the wishes of a considerable number of its members. The organizers of the new party include two former Social Democrats who are now independent Bundestag deputies, Coppik and Hansen.

Both parties reject the shifting of the crisis to the shoulders of working people and demand more consistent measures for resolving the unemployment problem.

MESKO NOTES PROBLEMS WITH 'LEAST ADAPTED' GYPSIES

AU231230 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Nov 82 p 4

[Jaroslav Mesko article: "The Problem of Kosice Is Called Lunik IX: Decisions Must Not Be Based on Wishful Thinking But on the Actual Situation"]

[Summary] Citizens of Gypsy origin account for 4.1 percent of the Slovak population. Some 110,000 of them live in East Slovakia, where they constitute almost 8 percent of the population. Many of them have already gotten rid of their old habits and have adopted the way of life of their fellow citizens. "On the other hand, it is equally true that many citizens of Gypsy origin continue to cultivate a parasitical way of life and frequently commit criminal acts. According to the courts' statistics, Gypsy citizens account for 40 percent of those sentenced for parasitism in East Slovakia and for almost 50 percent of the total number of those sentenced for theft. Even on the all-Slovak scale, their share in the total number of sentenced persons keeps growing."

In view of these facts, last year the City National Committee in Kosice decided to move Gypsy families living in downtown Kosice and in the Gypsy community near the ice-hockey arena to the Lunik IX housing development. The National Committee argued that the reeducation of these families would take too long if they were to be dispersed, in line with a resolution of the Slovak Government. It decided therefore -- notwithstanding negative experiences in Rimavska Sobota, Moldava, Bardejov and Levoca "where the new environment had not resulted in any change of the Gypsy families' way of life when they continued to live in concentration" -- to move 204 Gypsy families to the Lunik IX housing development. In some apartment blocs they account for up to 70 percent of all inhabitants.

"The experience of the 1 and 1/2 years since the implementation of the plan is hardly encouraging. Various bodies constantly receive justified complaints of the other inhabitants of the housing development about the situation created there, in particular, by members of the least adapted Gypsy families. Let us cite at least some of the complaints:

"The move of some families to the housing development flouted the principles of hygiene.

"After only 3 months, the first [best] category apartments looked like fourth [worst] category apartments.

"Because Gypsy children use obscene language, the other children can play only at home. Even men are afraid when they go to the night shift."

The People's Control Committee attached to the East Slovak Regional National Committee, which investigated the situation, found out that some of the apartments which were handed over for use in August 1981 are no longer fit for habitation. Aside from having caused material damage estimated, according to incomplete evidence, at Kcs150,000, the Gypsy families also owe Kcs156,000 in unpaid rent. Some Gypsy citizens have also caused damaged in the cooperative apartment houses in the neighborhood where they have damaged mailboxes, lightning rods, passenger cars and looted the basements. A considerable number of Gypsy families has also applied for a change of apartment, either because they cannot afford the rent or for speculative reasons.

"The present situation at the Lunik IX housing development in Kosice cannot be tolerated any longer. It calls for several unavoidable measures. A number of them have already been approved by the Council of the East Slovak Regional National Committee, which has dealt with the problem on the basis of the People's Control Committee's investigation. It has proven to be necessary to turn out from the housing development those Gypsy families that are least adapted and disturb public order and civil coexistence." Agreement will have to be reached with the employers of the members of the Gypsy families that owe rent to make up for the outstanding debts through automatic deductions from wages. It will also be necessary to tighten the registration of the housing develoment's residents." The frequent occurence of damage to property in socialist ownership, the instances of theft and disturbance of public order, the fights among Gypsies and the neglected child care and supervision of their education also require that a permanent public security office be established in this territorial entity and that conclusions be drawn relentlessly from all anti-social acts.

"It is necessary to consistently implement the principle that our Gypsy citizens and the rest of the population are fully equal -- in their rights and their duties." However, we must not confine ourselves to repressive measures. It is equally important to provide for the Gypsy population the essential public facilities, to enhance their cultural standards and to support their integration in the work process. The solution of the Kosice problem will not be easy: It can be mastered only through the intensive, consistent and comprehensive work of all interested agencies and institutions.

OFFICIAL DENOUNCES ATTEMPT ON LEBANON'S JUMBLATT

AU061808 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4/5 Dec 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Prof Dr Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front, has conveyed a telegram to Walid Jumblatt, chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, in which the criminal attempt at murdering Walid Jumblatt is being most resolutely denounced as an insidious attack against all the patriotic, democratic and progressive forces of Lebanon. At the same time the profound sympathy of the National Council of the GDR National Front is expressed in the telegram.

HONECKER, STOPH GREET LAOS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU031628 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Dec 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) — Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Vientiane to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], and Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR:

Dear comrades: On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the people of the GDR, as well as on our own behalf, we convey to you, the Central Committee, the LPRP, the government and people of the LPDR the most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings on the seventh anniversary of the foundation of the LPDR.

Since the founding of the LPDR, which introduced a new era in the history of the country, the Laos working people under the leadership of the LPRP have achieved important successes in building the bases of socialism and in reliably protecting the LPDR, an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia. At present the LPDR people are undertaking great efforts to implement the decisioms of the Third LPRP Congress, in particular in accelerating the development of the economy and the development of the education and health sectors. We most cordially congratulate you, dear comrades, on the successes you have achieved.

The LPDR enjoys great international esteem thanks to its consistent peace policy. With its active contribution toward strengthening peace, stability and cooperation as well as toward continuing the dialogue between the states of Southeast Asia, it contributes in an outstanding manner toward developing the peaceful and friendly cooperation in this region.

The fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two parties, states and peoples are developing successfully on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Strong stimuli are emanating here from the agreements that were concluded during the visit of the party and state delegation of the LPDR in the GDR in September this year. The treaty of friendship and cooperation that was concluded during the visit introduced a new epoch in fraternal relations.

Be assured that the GDR will continue to exert all efforts to deepen and expand the close relations between the GDR and the LPDR to the benefit of the peoples of both states and in the interest of strengthening the positions of socialism.

We wish you, dear comrades, new successes, best health and creative vigor in your responsible work.

MILITARY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO CUBA

LD051924 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] The GDR National People's Army [NVA] delegation headed by Col Gen Heinz Kessler ended its visit to Cuba today. Previously, the chief of the Political Main Administration of the NVA met Defense Minister Army General Raul Castro in Havana for talks. During the 1-week visit of the delegation the firm class fraternity and comradeship-in-arms between the NVA and the members of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces was praised at a friendship meeting of the officers' school. In the front-line of socialism in Europe and America, they are reliably defending the socialist gains.

ADN Report on Visit

LD032214 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2035 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Havana, 3 Dec (ADN) -- A delegation of the Political Main Administration of the NVA, under the leadership of Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Political Main Adminsitration, held talks in Havana today with Lt Gen Sixto Batista Santana, chief of the Central Political Directorate of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba (FAR).

In the morning the members of the GDR delegation were guests at a reception hosted by Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and minster of the FAR. The occasion was the 26th anniversary of the formation of the FAR. At the reception there was a cordial meeting with Vice Admiral Vladimir Kruglyakov, commander of a naval unit of the Soviet Northern Fleet, who is in Havana on an official visit.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE ALIA, CARCANI ON ELECTION

Honecker Message to Alia

AU021210 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 28 Nov 82 p 3

[Telegram of congratulations to Ramiz Alia on his election as chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania]

[Text] From Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council:

On the occasion of your election as chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania I send you my greetings.

Stoph Message to Carcani

AU021222 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 28 Nov 82 p 3

[Telegram of congratulations to Adil Carcani on his election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania]

[Text] From Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers:

On the occasion of your re-election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, I send you my greetings.

WOMEN AGAINST CONSCRIPTION, PETITION HONECKER

LD061152 Hamburg DPA in German 0950 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin, 6 Dec (DPA) -- Several hundred women in the GDR have signed a petition to SED General Secretary Erich Honecker protesting the inclusion of women in compulsory military service as provided for in the new GDR conscription law in the event of mobilization and defense.

DER SPIEGEL news magazine and the Berlin daily TAGESZEITUNG (TAZ) report in their latest editions that the letter states: "We women are not prepared to be included in compulsory military service and ask that the law provide opportunities for refusal."

The signatories call themselves "women with and without children, Catholic, Evangelical or unaffiliated." What united them was that "we are not indifferent and do not wish to give our silent consent to a law that imposes on women entirely new duties that are irreconcilable with the concept we have of ourselves."

TAGESZEITUNG quotes Petra Kelly, a past spokesman for the "Greens" in the Federal Republic, who said that she believes the text "very good" since it contains "a clear negative reply to the despotic system" and strengthens "the women's solidarity movement in East and West."

Taz also quotes a signatory to the letter who claimed that there are in the GDR meanwhile "practically everywhere peace groups, or just simply meetings where this plays an important role." This is "nothing organized, but many are concerned about it and the number of those who do not wish to entrust their fate into the hands of just any authority is growing."

Letter to Honecker

DW071049 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 6 Dec 82 p 117

[Letter signed by "several hundred" GDR women and sent to Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, in October]

[Text] Dear Mr State Council Chairman:

In this letter we want to present to you some ideas on the conscription of women with which we have been occupied since the new conscription law was promulgated on 25 March 1982. We are women both with and without children; we are Catholic, Protestant and unaffiliated. Some of us have experienced war, others have been spared this bad experience. However, one thing that unites us is that we are not indifferent to and do not wish to give our silent consent to a law that imposes on women entirely new duties that are irreconcilable with the concept we have of ourselves.

-- We women want to break the circle of force and do not want to take part in any form of force as a means to resolve conflicts.

-- We women do not consider military service for women to be an expression of their equality; rather, it contradicts their womanhood. We think that our equality with men does not mean that we stand beside those men who bear arms but beside those who, like us, have realized that the abstractions of "enemy" and "adversary" actually mean the destruction of human beings -- something we reject.

-- We women perceive readiness for military service as a threatening gesture that is in opposition to the striving for moral and military disarmament and drowns the voice of human reason in military obedience.

-- We women feel particularly called upon to protect life and to support [word indistinct].

-- We women reject having to serve in National People's Army ranks some day and to defend a country that would be uninhabitable even after a conventional war which probably would develop into a nuclear catastrophe in Europe.

-- We women believe that mankind is today standing at an abyss and that the accumulation of more weapons can only lead to a horrible catastrophe. This terrible total destruction can perhaps be prevented if all related questions are publicly discussed. Under article 65, paragraph 3 of the GDR Constitution, prior to being promulgated, draft bills of fundamental importance must be submitted to the people for discussion so that the results of public discussion can be evaluated for the final version. In our view, this is a fundamental law because of its content and, not least of all, because half of the GDR population is directly affected.

We women declare that we are not willing to be included in general compulsory military service, and we demand a legal provision allowing the opportunity to refuse. The right to refuse is necessary because the enactment of this law, which places the duty of general military service on women, results in a curtailment of our freedom of conscience.

Since no public discussions on this law were possible, some of us have petitioned for discussions, others hoped to be able to participate in the resulting talks. Unfortunately, however, these expectations were frustrated because no one was prepared to begin a discussion on the issues that concerned us so much.

The speech by academy member Professor Arbatov at the peace congress of world religions in Moscow encouraged us to approach you once again with our questions. We express the request that those responsible for this new military service bill show readiness to hold frank talks. You are certainly familiar with the above mentioned speech. Nevertheless, we would like to quote a few sentences from it.

Professor Arbatov deals among other things with the psychological and moral allies of the arms race and mentions in this connection the myth that the amassing of weapons and armed forces contributes to security.

"Such myths promote the arms race. Attempts are being made today to cloak them with complicated approaches and puzzles by using terminology that is incomprehensible to laymen. I don't rule out the possibility that this is being done intentionally to create distance between the 'uninitiated' and 'the man in the street.' It is even said sometimes that these people shouldn't be allowed to deal with questions of nuclear weapons and problems of war and peace because they would confuse everything and do harm. However, in my opinion this is the greatest, most dangerous and most harmful myth... This problem should be solved with the active participation of everyone... if they want to serve man and not weapons."

We couldn't have found a better plea in favor of our petition.

We ask you to give us the opportunity to hold frank talks.

BORDER TROOPS CELEBRATE 36th ANNIVERSARY

AU021459 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Dec 82 p 4

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense, has congratulated the soldiers, noncommissioned officers, warrant officers, officers and generals as well as the civilian employees of the GDR Border Troops on their day of honor.

In an order of the day on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the Border Troops he referred to the increasing "efforts of the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other states of the socialist community to avert the danger of a new world war, to secure peaceful construction." The members of the Border Troops have also honorably met the class assignment given by the 10th SED Congress in 1982.

In the new year the main thing is to even more steadily and flexibly check all attacks of the imperialist enemy on the protection of the border, to universally strengthen the republic and the national defense under the leadership of the party of the workers class and in close collaboration with the other protection and security organs as well as with the border population.

Honecker Sends Greetings

LD011200 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0307 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin, 1 Dec (ADN) -- "For the entire period of their existence, the GDR Border Troops have made an outstanding contribution to the protection of our socialist fatherland and peace. Their contributions helped to allow the momentous changes that occurred after the founding of the GDR under the leadership of the SED in the construction of socialism to take place." This is stated in a greetings address from the SED Central Committee on the 36th anniversary of the GDR Border Troops which was signed by the general secretary, Erich Honecker. "An important milestone," it says further, "was the strengthening of reliable protection of our western borders as well as the border surrounding Berlin (West) by the measures taken on 13 August 1961."

The escalation of the international situation by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, above all the United States, makes it necessary to increase the defense readiness of the GDR. The Border Troops must reliably secure the GDR State Border under all conditions. In this they must show political responsibility, coolness, courage and professional ability. Revolutionary alertness and the highest readiness for action were necessary in order not to give the enemies of socialism any chance, the greetings address says.

TISCH ADDRESSES WORKERS IN KARL-MARX STADT

LD062040 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1611 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Karl-Marx-Stadt, 6 Dec (ADN) -- Today the workers at the Karl-Marx numerical control enterprise decided on their competition targets for 1983. At a meeting of union shop stewards, at which they welcomed Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB, they underlined their intention of fulfilling the economic plan in the coming year and purposefully overfulfilling it.

In evaluating the decisions of the fifth SED Central Committee session the workforce is primarily aiming at increasing productivity over and above the plan and significantly raising effectivity. The competition is running under the motto "High performance growth through increasing productivity, effectivity and quality -- everything for the benefit of the people and peace." The 2,600-strong workforce at the Karl-Marx-Stadt enterprise, which has carried Karl Marx' name since May 1978, produces numerically-controlled machine tools, which are extensively composed of microelectronics.

In his concluding speech Harry Tisch paid tribute to the competition decision made by the trade union shop stewards, on all decisive issues, is in line with the changed circumstances objectively derived from national and international demands.

The decision had special significance because it means the competition will be conducted as part of the tribute to the founder of the scientific outlook of the working class, Karl Marx.

Harry Tisch referred to the latest session of the SED Central Committee, at which it was clearly and explicitly stated that the necessary growth in performance can only be attained if hard work is carried out and all intellectual and material potential is applied effectively. It is now important to specify the tasks and measures that secure a significant increase in productivity on the basis of speeding up and raising the economic effectivity of scientific-technical progress and socialist rationalization in all documents related to conducting socialist competition during Karl-Marx Year. In this it must be guaranteed that more and better-quality consumer goods are produced for the population and for export with the existing and planned materials and raw materials.

In the fight for the highest possible productivity, effectivity and quality of work, great attention must be paid to further improvement of the working conditions and living conditions of the working people in line with the plan, stressed Harry Tisch.

Turning to the international situation, the speaker said: "The most aggressive circles of imperialism, especially the United States, are launching a crusade against socialism and are heading for confrontation in their unbridled arms escalation. They are pushing the world to the brink of a nuclear inferno with this aggressive policy. Diverting this attack on the vital interests, the future of humanity, requires great effort and the greatest determination. In this the strength of our peace policy is determined by trusting cooperation between the party of the working class and our people, by our ability to strengthen the GDR as a stable state of workers and farmers and as a mainstay of socialism and peace in Europe.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON EMPLOYMENT SCHEDULING

LD061228 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0545 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Interview with Karoly Gulyas, head of department at the Office of Wages and Labor, by Andras Domany -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Do you expect greater movement of workers? After all the slogan "full, but effective employment" means that there should not be unemployment but that the enterprises should not keep workers who cannot be effectively utilized, at least within that enterprise. In other words the enterprise should concern itself with efficiency and not with full employment and it is the state's business to ensure that effective employment should not lead to unemployment.

[Answer] Unfortunately this is something that we often talk about, but we have not done very much in order to attain it. Certain people hold the view that unemployment would facilitate the more effective utilization of labor; others, however, are afraid that a larger or small number of people would remain unemployed. In my opinion this method is not suitable for realizing the effective utilization of labor. We often talk about changing the structure of the labor force in line with the needs of the national economy. The truth of the matter is that the structure of the work force is changing only to a very small extent; thus we do not expect large-scale redeployment affecting many people, in the coming year either. The labor force must be directed. I am thinking here, for example, of Szabolcs, Borsod and Zala counties where even at present the supply of labor exceeds the demand for labor. In these counties the employment offices have a significant role to play from the aspect of employment policy as well. There is a considerable problem as regards effective employment, owing to the existence of enterprises that unfortunately must hold back at least temporarily any increase in output. These enterprises are not dismissing unnecessary workers.

[Question] Are they hopeful for the future?

[Answer] On the one hand they are hopeful for the future and also think that they might have problems recruiting workers when better times come. This is a mistaken approach. Enterprises, if they really want to be efficient, should employ only as many workers as they really need.

From 1 January 1983 we make possible the expansion of employment while receiving a pension. In periods when there is more work, when there are peaks of performance to cope with, enterprises can employ pensioners as well as part-time workers. What we are strongly recommending to enterprises is the introduction of so-called more effective employment systems.

[Question] What does that mean?

[Answer] Fundamentally this means that people should be used at times when their labor is needed. In other words, if an enterprise functions in a seasonal manner then it should employ workers seasonally.

[Question] Is this not already so? For example, what about the preserving industry?

[Answer] Yes, it is so with seasonal enterprises. However, there are enterprises that do not function seasonally in quite this way, but where there is a need for more work in some months and less work in others. The general practice at these enterprises is to set the work week uniformly, say 42 hours per week, without making use of the possibility to make the real working time 48 hours per week in some months and, naturally, when there is less work, then the legal working time should also be proportionately less.

[Question] How interesting. I think that many people are not aware of this possibility.

[Answer] People are aware of this possibility but they do not like to resort to it. Yet I tell you that this is a useful solution from the point of view of the economic functioning of enterprises, and at times it also provides an acceptable or good solution for workers. In general, the forms that can be used are becoming more elastic. Part-time employment does not mean that 4 hours of work must be done every day; rather, the workers may work 8 hours one day and none the next. Alternatively he may work 8 hours per day for 2 weeks and so forth. The essence of the matter is that enterprise and worker should evolve flexible working hours that suits both of them.

LEADERS' MESSAGE ON LAOTIAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU031616 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 2 Dec 82 p 4

[Text] To Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and premier of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the Supreme People's Council; Vientiane.

Dear comrades:

On the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the establishment of the LPDR, we send you, the LPRP Central Committee, the government and Supreme People's Council of the LPDR and the Lao people as a whole, fraternal greetings on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, Council of Ministers and National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic and our working people.

The Hungarian people -- who are building socialism -- follow with great attention and sincerely hail the results that have been attained by the Lao people, under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist vanguard, the LPRP, since the victory of the revolution in consolidating and defending the people's power and the socialist construction of the society and economy.

We are pleased to be able to note that fraternal friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples are growing stronger with each passing day, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, for the good of the interests of the two peoples and the cause of socialism, progress and peace.

We highly value and support the efforts of the LPDR toward peace and security in the area of Southeast Asia and the strengthening of friendship among peoples. Our working people are in solidarity with the Lao people in their struggle to defend their country's independence and domestic achievements and accomplish the tasks designated by your party's third congress.

On the occasion of your national holiday, we wish you and the fraternal Lao people further successes in your noble activity toward your country's prosperity, peace and security.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic.

AGENDA FOR 13-14 DECEMBER SEJM SESSION OUTLINED

LD061854 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] The Sejm Presidium has decided to convene the 29th meeting of the Sejm for 13 and 14 December. The agenda will include the filling of a parliamentary seat and proposals pertaining to martial law legislation. In addition the Sejm will examine draft bills on pensions for workers and annuties, socal insurance for private farmers, benefits for war and the military disabled and their families, employment of graduates, and the safeguarding of state and official secrets. The agenda provides also for the appointment of members of the Socioeconomic Council.

To Debate State Secret Law

LD071126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] The Sejm Presidium is to convene the 29th meeting of the house on 13 and 14 December. The agenda envisages the presentation of proposals concerning martial law legislation and Sejm commission reports on government drafts of several laws, including laws on old-age and other pensions for employees, and on safeguarding state and official secrets. The passing of this law will fill a gap in our legislation.

It is of decisive significance to define what information constitutes state secrets. According to the draft a state secret is information that if revealed to unauthorized persons can harm state defense, security, or other important interests. The bill carries a statement pointing out that safeguarding state secrets is the duty of everybody who is in contact with such secrets. An official secret is regarded by the bill as information that does not constitute a state secret, and with which an employee has familiarized himself in connection with fulfilling his duties, and the revealing of which can cause damage to social interests, the justified interests of the organizational unit in question, or to citizens.

TANJUG REPORTS CHURCH WILL NOT SUPPORT WALESA

LD061904 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1818 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 6 (TANJUG) -- The Polish Sejm is on December 13 to pass a decision on the martial law in the country.

The Polish press assesses that the foundations have been secured for a way out of the present crisis but that "deep reforms" which would "do away with the former limitations and outdated systems" are necessary.

The press sees a formula for the overcoming of the crisis in the realization of self-mangement, self-financing and the autonomy of enterprises.

The party daily TRYBUNA LUDU has assessed that an economic reform with a self-management would be a quite different, managerial reform.

In the present Polish reality, national understanding within the Patriotic Movement of National Renewal [words indistinct] of the major tasks to which the country's leadership devotes particular attention.

With a view to strengthening the movement, workers and students interned in Katowice were released during the past few days as were also groups of internees in Krakow, Poznan, Tarnobrezeg, Pila and a number of other towns.

No secret is, however, made of the fact that much more needs to be done both at the economic and political levels until the full normalization of the situation in Poland.

The church authorities in Poland, it has been learned, have announced that they will not give support to Lech Walesa and that he must refrain from all public activity.

PEOPLE'S COUNCILS URGE RELEASE OF INTERNEES

LD062142 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Excerpts] A long-term program for general urban planning of the metropolitan city of Warsaw was discussed during today's session of the People's Council. During the session the following appeal was adopted:

Acting in accordance with the intention of increasing the normalization and stabilization of the socioeconomic life and with the need for action to develop broad social dialogue and general national renewal, the People's Council of the metropolitan city of Warsaw appeals to the commandant of the Citizens' Militia of the metropolis to release from internment the citizens of Warsaw and of the metropolitan voivodship of Warsaw. This step will be of essential significance in the reconstruction of social trust and in the building of national accord. The People's Council appeals to the internees, once they have been freed, to join actively in the work of socioeconomic development, including the implementation of the economic reform.

The People's Council also appeals to all the public of the capital and the voivodship to protect the peace, to build social reconciliation, and work creatively on the development of our city, voivodship and country.

After examining the motions from the voivodship provincial council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth in Lodz, voivodship Citizens' Militia Commandant Col Bronislaw Moczkowski has ordered the release of all interned inhabitants of Lodz Voivodship currently in internment camps.

The Rzeszow Provisional Council of Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth has asked the Citizens' Militia commandant to lift the internment of persons from that area. The request has been granted. The voivodship Citizens' Militia commandant stated that he has ordered the release of inhabitants of Rzeszow Voivodship who are still interned.

Internees Released

LD071238 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] After examining an appeal by members of the metropolitan People's Council and a proposal from the presidium of the initiating group of the Warsaw Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, the commander of the Metropolitan Citizens' Militia has issued a decision to release a group of 32 interned inhabitants of Warsaw and the metropolitan voivodship. Workers from Warsaw factories are predominant in the released group. On the proposal of the voivodship council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, the commander of the Citizens' Militia in Walbrzych has issued a decision on the release of all internees in the voivodship.

MILITIA ARRESTS TWO FORMER SOLIDARITY OFFICIALS

LD061934 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Early this morning the Citizens Militia detained two groups of young men in Warsaw. They were putting up antistate and incitement posters.

Among those detained are two former full-time distributors of the former board of Mazowsze region of NSZZ Solidarity. The investigation is being carried out by the metropolitan headquarters of the Citizens Militia.

ZAWADZKI DISCUSSES MARTIAL LAW, PROSECUTIONS

LD071216 Warsaw PAP in English 1132 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 7 Dec -- "It seems to me that the stormy period of social unrest is already over, with the resolute, firm and consistent activities by law enforcement bodies and Ministry of Justice having contributed to that," said Poland's Minister of Justice Prof Sylwester Zawadzki in an interview for the Polish news agency, PAP, in which he told PAP about summary procedure cases during the martial law and reviewed black market profiteering and legislative initiatives of his ministry. Excerpts of the interview:

"The martial law was absolutely necessary in the face of the ineffectiveness of a number of calls, appeals and warnings from the authorities. Also the deepening of the phenomena of anarchization of social life and the destructive impact upon the state apparatus compelled us to reach for the most radical means to safeguard the continuity of the state existence and security of people," said the minister.

"It seems to me that the recent period led up to a considerable reassessment of attitudes and consciousness of certain groups, which was clearly evidenced by the unambiguous lack of support for the calls to kick up social unrest on November 10, this year. I believe these attitudes will be of a lasting character."

"From December 13, 1981, to November 26, this year, courts of law tried 402 cases under summary procedure, involving 789 people, among them 229 cases against 515 people on charges of continuing strikes or other protest actions. All in all, courts sentenced 672 people, 107 were acquitted, and in 10 cases legal proceedings were dropped.

"Over the first nine months of this year, courts of law sentenced 7,549 people for profiteering, two times more than last year."

Speaking of the legislation initiatives of his ministry, Minister Zawadzki said they had to do primarily with the introduction of economic reforms. He also rejected the views propounded here and there that the martial law arrested the process of socio-economic reforms, saying "this criticism arises in complete separation from the realities...never in the post-war history were so many acts passed to develop the self-governance in so short a period."

Winding up, the minister said the following about the letters he was receiving from people: "People confront the attitudes of clerks with Premier Jaruzelski's speech and bitterly state that renewal progresses are too slow. [sentence as received] Strong are the aspirations to ensure actual equality vis a vis law and to bring those responsible for misdeed to account, whatever their positions. That is why big social interest is taken in trials of all those persons who held high positions in the past and who abused them for personal purposes."

PZPR'S ORZECHOWSKI DISCUSSES TASKS OF PRON

LD062110 Warsaw PAP in English 2002 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 6 Dec -- A debate was held today at the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic on "PRON — Idea and Practice."

Speaking in the debate, PUWP CC Secretary Professor Marian Orzechowski termed PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] as a call on 'the silent centre' segment of the Polish society to come to believe in the possibility of effective action in favour of the socialist state.

PRON activists from Katowice Voivodship attending the meeting spoke of the practical effects of the movement's activity in their milieus. They stressed the PRON's task was not to act in place of the authorities but to control them and integrate people of different views.

The debaters also said that PRON's ability to bring about elimination of irregularities and improved work of the administration, especially at lower levels, will determine the movement's public acceptance.

PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES, PENSIONS

LD062118 Warsaw PAP in English 2040 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 6 Dec -- The Government Presidium met today to discuss the current home market situation and the state of supplies for the Christmas season. The minister of home trade and services informed the meeting that retail trade has sufficient stocks of basic foodstuffs, such as flour, sugar, cooking oil, olive oil, vegetables and apples. These articles will be more plentiful than throughout the year. Meat supplies will be bigger in December and the proportion of pork preferred by the Poles will be higher. Supplies of manufactured goods traditionally bought during the holiday season and offered as presents, including toys, Christmas trees and Christmas decorations will also be bigger than a year ago.

The meeting ordered the state trade inspection services to step up supervision of wholesale stocks and transport of goods and take effective steps to prevent profiteering. The Government Presidium tentatively approved the programme of development of railway transport for the years 1983-1985 which envisages short- and long-term improvement of working conditions of Polish railways. The programme provides for indispensable capital construction, modernization, as well as organisational and economic undertakings.

The Government Presidium approved the draft of the Council of Minister's decree concerning creation and management of a state fund for war veterans. The fund consists of subsidies from the state budget and voluntary contribution from private individuals and institutions. It will be allocated for pensions and disability allowances and other kinds of financial assistance for war veterans, disabled persons and their dependents. The fund will be also used to help finance construction and outfitting of war veteran's homes, sanatoria, curing establishments and social facilities.

GDANSK BISHOP REPORTED KILLED IN CAR ACCIDENT

NC061808 Paris AFP in English 1805 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 6 (AFP) -- Kazimierz Kluz, suffragan bishop of Gdansk and a friend of Lech Walesa, has been killed in a car accident, it was announced here.

Church sources said two other persons were injured in the accident, which occurred yesterday.

Kazimierz Kluz, who was consecrated bishop in 1972, accompanied Mr Walesa, head of the now-banned Solidarity organisation, on his visit to the Vatican in 1981.

POLISH-SOVIET ECONOMIC TALKS BEGIN IN WARSAW

LD061908 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Polish-Soviet economic talks have started in Warsaw. The delegations are led by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, chairman of the Planning Commission, and by Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Gosplan.

The guests will familiarize themselves with the socioeconomic situation in Poland. They will also be briefed on the major issues related to the preparation of a central annual plan for next year and a national socioeconomic plan for the years 1984/85.

The program provides for the visit of the Soviet representatives to a number of work establishments, mainly heavy and light industry. The Soviet Union is interested in tapping unused production capacity in our industry. Cooperation with the land of the soviets could contribute vastly to Poland overcoming the crisis.

WARSAW COMMENTS ON EEC STATEMENT ON POLAND

LD061958 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1035 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Krzysztof Wojna commentary]

[Excerpt] The European Council, or the leaders of 10 states of the EEC assembled around one table, is not formally speaking an EEC body.

I have in mind here the last EEC summit this year, which ended last Saturday in Copenhagen. In Copenhagen not only home affairs, and not only trade were discussed. Grand politics was also dealt with: The Middle East, Afghanistan, Poland, and the Madrid CSCE conference.

The final communique says with regard to us only that the European Council expresses regret at the continuation of martial law, the lack of free trade unions, and the detention of internees. One notes however -- the communique states -- that the release of some of the internees, including the Solidarity leader, may be a step toward fulfilling the demands which the ten presented on 4 January this year.

The EEC countries -- Reuters says -- will attentively follow the development of events in Poland, especially the implications of a possible lifting of martial law, including the conditions under which this would take place. From the above remarks about us at least two conclusions arise:

First, that Poland is beginning to be mentioned much more mildly than hitherto, which constitutes a certain change.

Second, that -- anticipating the effects of the evolution that the internal situation on the Vistula is undergoing -- the Western politicians endeavor to give the impression of people whose firm attitude has compelled the Polish authorities to capitulate.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES MARSHAL KULIKOV, GEN GRIBKOV

AU061825 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received USSR Marshal Kulikov, commander in chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member-States, and Army General Gribkov, chief of staff of the United Armed Forces, who are on a visit to our country. The meeting was attended by Lt Gen Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense, and Col Gen Vasile Milea, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff.

The guests conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings and wishes for success in all his activities from Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and from Comrade Ustinov, marshal of the Soviet Union and USSR minister of defense. Expressing gratitude, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked the guests to convey to Comrade Yuriy Andropov and to Comrade Ustinov warm greetings and best wishes for health and success in their activities.

The ensuing talk proceeded in comradely atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR 6 DECEMBER

AU061831 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, today received David Funderburk, ambassador of the United States to Bucharest, at the latter's request. The talk that ensued proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

RCP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS 6 DECEMBER

AU062100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1934 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/12/1982 -- A meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP took place on December 6, presided over by Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party.

The Executive Political Committee examined and endorsed the report on the draft state budget and the draft centralized financial plan for 1983.

It was stressed that the levels proposed in the drafts took account of the indices of industrial production and efficiency included in the draft single national plan for the next year and are correlated with the provisions in the special programmes drawn up by sectors of production.

The activity for the substantiation of the economic and financial indices was directed toward a more marked increase of efficiency in every domain, toward increasing the incomes and ensuring a severe regime of savings, consolidating the budget, financial, monetary and hard currency equilibrium, strengthening the order and discipline in the utilization of the financial resources of the national economy and the firm application of the new economic and financial mechanism.

The Executive Political Committee appreciates that the provisions of the two drafts ensure the necessary financial resources for the planned development of industry and agriculture, of all branches of the national economy, for financing the socio-cultural actions, for administration, the country's defence, as well as for the paying of a part of the foreign debt and related interests.

The draft state budget records 301.9 billion lei with incomes and expenses. The budget provisions rely on the increase in 1983 of the social product by 4.1 percent, of the industrial marketable output by 6.6 percent and of the net industrial production by 8 percent, of the global farm production value by 5.1 percent and the 1.5 percent cutting down of the total expenditures in 1,000 lei of marketable output.

Regarding the draft financial centralized plan for 1983, it was emphasized that based on the steady development of material production, the cutting down of the production and turnover expenditures and the raising of the economic efficiency in all sectors of activity, the necessary resources are insured for the integral fulfilment next year of the tasks included in the single national plan.

The Executive Political Committee requested the ministries, the people's councils, the industrial centres, enterprises and other socialist units, the financial-banking organizations to take action for the firm enforcement of the economic and financial mechanism, the achievement of a high economic efficiency, for the commissioning in due time of the fixed assets and the shortening of the time for the execution of investments, for increasing the efficiency of the foreign trade, especially of exports, by improving their structure.

It was also recommended that resolute measures be taken for enhancing the sense of responsibility in the utilization of the state's financial resources, the strengthening of control, the avoidance of irrational expenditures and of any form of waste and for protecting the public property.

All ministries and economic and social units were requested to take action for cutting down every kind of expenditure and, in this frame, for the application of a rigorous regime of savings with the administrative expenditures, for turning the money to best use, for increasing the national wealth, the main source of raising continuously the whole people's living standards.

It was also established that the monthly accounting on the fulfillment of the financial activity down to the level of units become compulsory. At the same time, the banks and the other financial bodies were requested to severely control the way of administration of the state's financial means.

The Executive Political Committee requested the government, the ministries, the other central institutions to act for the fulfillment of all units' plan of profits, for the liquidation of the unprofitable activities.

Measures were established for a better utilization of the loans given by the state to enterprises, as well as for encouraging the population to deposit money with the savings banks.

Criticizing the existing shortcomings, the Executive Political Committee requested the government, the ministries, the people's councils and cooperative units to take concrete steps for the development of the services to the population in keeping with the plan provisions, so that their contribution to the realization of the national income may increase.

The draft state budget and the draft centralized financial plan for 1983 will be submitted for debate and approval to the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development and to the Grand National Assembly.

At the meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP on December 6, Nicolae Ceausescu read a report on the official visits of friendship he and Elena Ceausescu paid to Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia and Kuwait. Nicolae Ceausescu also informed about the talks conducted in Karachi with the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, during the short visit paid to that country.

The Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of the new message of peace, friendship and collaboration the Romanian head of state carried to Asian countries, emphasizing that it goes down as a moment of particular importance both bilaterally and in the sphere of the international life.

The Executive Political Committee approved the activity carried out by President Nicolae Ceausescu during those visits and brought to the fore his decisive contribution to the substantiation and translation into life of the foreign policy of the RCP and of the Romanian state.

During the meeting stress was laid on the importance of the agreements covenanted during the visit to the Republic of Indonesia, meant to confer new dimensions to the mutually advantageous Romanian-Indonesian collaboration. Emphasis was placed on the resolve expressed by Romania's and Indonesia's presidents to further consolidate and develop the economical, commercial, scientific, technological and cultural collaboration between the two countries.

Stress was also laid on the significance of the decisions made during the Romanian-Singaporean summit talks, which open favourable prospects to the promotion of the economic cooperation, to the intensification of trade exchanges, to the expansion of the technico-scientific, educational, artistic and cultural collaboration.

Special appreciation was also given to the productive results of the talks conducted by the Romanian head of state with the Malaysian prime minister, which threw into prominence the will of the two countries to expand and amplify their cooperation, especially through joint programmes and projects, included in their national development plans. The new agreements signed on that occasion are an important basis for the strengthening of the bilateral collaboration.

Likewise, emphasis was placed on the importance of the new Romanian-Kuwaiti summit dialogue, which reasserted the joint wish to further the efforts for the stimulation of the relations between Romania and Kuwait, to capitalize to the full the existing possibilities, with a view to deepening the cooperation in various fields of activity.

The visit to Pakistan was assessed to have marked an outstanding moment in the consolidation of the friendship and collaboration between the two countries, and to have thrown into prominence their resolve to develop and diversify the bilateral economic relations, in keeping with the interests of the Romanian and Pakistani peoples.

The Executive Political Committee pointed to the deep significance of the exchanges of views Nicolae Ceausescu had with the leaders of the visited Asian countries on the evolution of the international situation, which threw into relief the identity or similitude of the viewpoints in the approach of the major issues of the contemporary world.

The fact was emphasized that during the talks the will of Romania and of the respective states was manifest to strengthen the collaboration between them on the world arena, within the framework of the UN, of other international bodies and organizations, of the Group of 77, of the developing countries, of the Non-Aligned Movement, in the interests of the cause of peace, security, understanding and cooperation among nations.

The Executive Political Committee expressed its satisfaction that the dialogue conducted by President Nicolae Ceausescu with the heads of state of those countries brought to the fore the need for energetic action to be taken for the halting of the deterioration of the international situation, for the resumption and continuation of the policy of peace, detente and broad collaboration, for the grounding of the interstate relations on the principles of equality of rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, nonrecourse to force and threat of force.

The Executive Political Committee pointed to the importance of the assessments made during the summit talks that the cardinal issue of the contemporary world is the cessation of the arms race the passage to concrete and efficient measures of general disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, so that the huge material, financial and human resources used in arming should be released and placed in the service of socioeconomic progress, the developing countries' progress in particular.

At the same time, emphasis was placed on the convergence of the opinions expressed in connection with the importance of intensified efforts for the eradiction of underdevelopment, of the deep gaps existing between the rich and poor countries, for the building of new international economic order based on justice, equality and democracy, on all states' sovereignty on the natural resources, that should guarantee the faster progress of all countries, and especially of the lagging ones, as well as the world economic and political stability. In this frame, the Executive Political Committee appreciated Romania's and the visited countries' full accord as to the importance of the organization of a summit conference of the developing countries to the end of harmonizing their positions in the negotiations with the developed countries in connection with the establishment of a new international economic order.

It was also highlighted that the exchanges of view on international matters disclosed the need for everything possible to be done for the political and negotiated settlement of the tensions and conflicts and of all inter-state disputes, in harmony with the interests of maintaining peace and strengthening security, independence and cooperation among peoples.

The Executive Political Committee appreciated the great importance Romania and the visited Asian countries attached to European security, as they considered that its attainment could contribute to the improvement of the world political climate, to the strengthening of peace and collaboration the world over.

Unanimously approving of the understandings and documents covenanted during the visits, the Executive Political Committee established measures for their translation into life in the best of conditions, with a view to developing still more the relations of friendship and collaboration existing between Romania and the respective countries in keeping with their wish and aspirations for peace and progress.

RCP SECRETARY STOICE MEETS WITH CPCZ ACTIVISTS

AU041946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 4/12/1982 -- On December 4, Gheorghe Stoica, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received the delegation of activists of the Community Party of Czechoslovakia, led by Rudolf Vanco, head of section at the CC of the Communist Party of Slovakia, who paid a visit and exchanged experience in Romania.

During the talk the upward course was highlighted of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the CPCZ, between Romania and Czechoslovakia, as well as the usefulness of the exchange of experience and of mutual cooperation, in the interest of the building of the socialist order in the two countries.

STAMBOLIC-LED SFRY NONALIGNED COMMISSION MEETS

LD022110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1527 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Dec (TANJUG) -- The coordination commission which is preparing Yugoslavia's participation in the seventh conference of the heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries held its fourth meeting in Belgrade today under the chairmanship of Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency.

The meeting noted that the successful solution of the problem of where to hold the seventh conference of the nonaligned countries had confirmed the vitality of the movement and its readiness to further strengthen its unity on the basis of the original principles of the policy of nonalignment.

The commission considered with special attention the trends in the world economy and in international economic relations. The introductory report on these trends was submitted by Gavro Cerovic, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

The meeting noted that the world economic situation is very serious and that it represents, together with the deterioration in international political relations and the ever greater arms race, a direct threat to peace and security. Under the influence of great economic recession and increased economic difficulties, the economic situation in the developing countries has deteriorated in a critical manner. Special concern is caused by sharp deflationary measures in the developed countries which have compelled the nonaligned and developing countries to slow down considerably the pace of their economic development.

A dangerous lagging behind has occurred in the talks on international economic problems, and there is still no agreement on the beginning of the global negotiations aimed at changing the existing system of international economic relations in order to establish a new international economic order.

It was therefore emphasized that in this situation international economic problems will have an important place on the agenda of the seventh conference of the heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries. The nonaligned countries should maintain and further strengthen their role and unity in the efforts to establish a new international economic order as a long-term strategic commitment. It is therefore necessary to continue activities aimed at reaching an agreement on the beginning of global negotiations during the current session of the UN General Assembly.

At the same time, the commission emphasized the importance of the continuity of talks within the entire UN system, especially to achieve an agreement on the solution of problems in fields which are of immediate importance for the developing countries, such as the question of raw materials, food, energy, finance and trade.

This can only be achieved if the needs of the developing countries occupy a central place and if they are approached from the point of view of corresponding changes in international economic relations. This is the only way to seek the solution of the world economic problems as a whole.

It was assessed that the strengthening of mutual economic cooperation in keeping with the principles of individual and collective reliance on one's own forces is of special importance for the improvement of the position of the nonaligned and developing countries. In this respect, the importance of promoting bilateral economic relations between our country and all nonaligned and other developing countries was especially emphasized.

The commission also considered the program of preparations and consultations with other nonaligned countries prior to the holding of the seventh conference. It was decided that cooperation should continue within the framework of the determined plan for the summit meeting, including contacts undertaken by the members of the SFRY Presidency, the president of the SFRY Assembly, the president of the Federal Executive Council and the federal secretary for foreign affairs. It was said that the cooperation between the sociopolitical organizations and parties and movements from the nonaligned and other developing countries contributes to the deepening of the dialogue with the nonaligned countries in the preparation for the conference. The commission concluded that consultations should continue at the diplomatic level in keeping with the plan of work of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

It was concluded that other sociopolitical and state organs and organizations should participate in the preparations for the seventh conference of the nonaligned countries in keeping with their spheres of responsibility. The commission also determined the plan of its further work until the seventh conference of the nonaligned countries.

SUNDIC SEES 'INCREASINGLY LESS UNITY' IN EEC

LD061706 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The summit of the 10 West European heads of government discussed at its Copenhagen meeting two groups of questions and judging by the text of the official communique nobody returned home satisfied. The section dealing with the political situation in Europe and in the world is insipid both in terms of form and content, and moreover as far as East-West relations are concerned, especially relations between the two great powers, it offers virtually nothing. What the 10 leaders themselves have described as the most essential thing for the present situation -- East-West relations -- has been left to Moscow and Washington alone to decide without spelling out in any precise way the role which the 10 West European countries can play in this respect.

The leaders of the 10 countries were happy merely to enumerate the problems ranging from Poland to Afghanistan and the Middle and Near East and to define their relations with the USSR, but on not a single one of them did they say what represented the essence of the problem. For example, regarding Poland and Afghanistan they reiterated the well-known assessments, admittedly without additional aggravation, and as regards the Middle East there was not a single word denouncing Israeli behavior.

The interested countries are asked to cease ignoring UN Security Council resolutions on the Middle East, but this has been done without the evaluation of whom is ignoring the resolutions. Israeli presence in Lebanon is equated in every respect with the presence of Syrian forces, and there is not a single word about the rights of the Arab people of Palestine, which could be assessed as support for Washington to implement fully its views on the solution of the Middle East crisis.

The leaders of 10 West European countries did not concern themselves a great deal with the problems on the agenda of Madrid CSCE in Europe, except the most controversial -- the problem of human rights -- and did so in the spirit of the U.S. proposals.

If we were to look for an answer to the question of why the Western summit passed off without a more active approach being taken to the current international problem, there can be only one answer: West Europe is in fact far more concerned with economic problems than with anything else.

On the one hand these are problems within the EEC, and on the other hand they are the problems between the community and the United States. In the former case the EEC is becoming increasingly disunited because the problems confronting each of the 10 countries are completely different while those which are similar, for instance the problem of unemployment which is affecting Great Britain more than any other country, are being resolved in different ways. In all appearances the 10 countries could not come to an understanding, which is confirmed by Margaret Thatcher's statement that judgement on the problems will be passed when we have something to judge.

President Mitterrand addressed quite a few sharp words to President Reagan and to his proposals referring to the new agreement on maintaining the free trade system. However, criticism addressed to Japan was even sharper, apparently by all participants in the Copenhagen summit. Japan has been accused of systematically banning exports from West Europe while on the other hand it is flooding West Europe with its goods such as television sets and cars.

Deliveries of equipment for the Siberian gas pipeline and the lifting of the U.S. embargo were not discussed, at least not as far as it is known, and we cannot see whether all West European countries accepted the conditions set in this connection by President Reagan. There is every indication that they did not.

In any case the Copenhagen summit of 10 West European countries has confirmed that for West Europe real problems are still round the corner and that it is increasingly lagging behind the quest to devise common solutions because there is obviously increasingly less unity.

SOVIET AGRICULTURE DELEGATION VISITS KUTJEVO

AU021318 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Nov 82 p 6

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet Union's Ministry of Agriculture headed by A. Goltsov, first deputy minister of agriculture [title as published] has visited the Kutjevo agricultural food combine. Dr Marijan Strbasic, president of the Committee for Agriculture, Food Industry and Forestry of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, accompanied the delegation. The visit was part of the long-standing business cooperation of the Kutjevo combine with the Soviet Union's Ministry of Agriculture.

'SIGNIFICANT RESULTS' IN STABILIZATION REPORTED

LD061812 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1632 GMT 6 Dec 82

["Pool" item: "Yugoslav Economy Today (Feature)" -- TANJUG headline; by Sava Mijalkovic]

[Text] Belgrade, December 6 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's balance-of-payments deficit this year will be 850 million dollars below last year's and amount to only 50 million dollars.

The country's export of various commodities this year will reach some 10 billion dollars, as against 12.7 billion dollars worth of imports. Such a performance will enable Yugoslavia to reduce its 1981 trade deficit of 4.3 billion dollars to 2.7 billion.

The above figures show (?that the) country's proclaimed policy of economic stabilisation which lays emphasis on exports and economy in all spheres, has brought significant results at the very start of its implementation.

The excessive investment characteristic of past years, which is one of the main causes of the current economic difficulties, has been almost completely halted this year. Compared with 1981, the number of facilities under construction has been cut by 3450 and investment in non-manufacturing facilities has been reduced to a minimum.

This year's economic situation in Yugoslavia is characterised also by a calming down in all spheres of domestic spending -- budgetary, investment, general and personal. The economy measures, especially those seeking to save on energy and raw materials, have also brought about certain economic effects. This year Yugoslavia have learned to do without many imported articles which have posed a major burden on the country's payment accounts in the past.

Experience has shown that the orientation to self-reliance, above all the domestic sources of raw materials, is feasible.

Over the past five years Yugoslavia has repaid 11 billion dollars in principal and interest on its foreign debts. This fact, government and economic circles stress, bears out Yugoslavia's economic vitality and its readiness to meet its foreign financial obligations on time. Yugoslavia follows this course regardless of the extent to which its economy is negatively affected by world economic trends, it (?was stressed).

The largest export expansion was recorded in trade with the developing countries. Exports to these countries were this year by close to 17 percent up on last year's. This year Yugoslavia also significantly expanded economic cooperation especially long-term cooperation, with a number of nonaligned countries.

A government's coordinating commission for the preparation of Yugoslavia for participation in the seventh summit of nonaligned countries in New Delhi emphasized at its latest session the importance of the strengthening of economic cooperation among the nonaligned countries. Quicker development of this cooperation, the commission concluded, should be in accordance with the principles of individual and collective self-reliance.

Further efforts at curbing the excessive consumption and ensuring the country's solvency and self-reliance are the basic tenets of Yugoslavia's economic development next year. Export remains a priority task and is to increase by nine percent in comparison with this year.

Yugoslav economic experts assess that, in spite of the unfavorable international trends which will continue in 1983, there is still enough room for the expansion of Yugoslav exports. They consider that especially favorable prospects for expansion are in the domain of agricultural and food industry exports.

SERBIAN LC NOTES 'UNFAVORABLE TRENDS' CONTINUE

LD061850 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1606 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium today discussed the [illegible]ical economic situation in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and, as reported, noted that despite the intensified activity of the League of Communists and other subjective forces, the unfavorable trends in the economy are continuing. The shortage of raw and production materials makes it difficult to maintain the continuity of industrial production and this reflects negatively on the implementation of exports, use of production capacities, economy of business activities by organizations of associated labor and the entire efficiency of the economy.

The Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium decided that, in order to halt these trends, the activity of the League of Communists and of other socialist forces should be intensified. In particular, it is the work of basic League of Communists organizations in organizations of associated labor in the economy to activate self-managing and business organs and other subjective forces in resolving specific issues and problems in the work and business activity of organizations of associated labor which should be intensified. It was stressed that the basic League of Communists organizations should carry out these tasks more consistently and more responsibly.

MIKULIC COMMENTS ON 'CAMPAIGN' AGAINST REVOLUTION

AU012005 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Nov 82 p 5

[P. Skrbic report]

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, tomorrow's holiday edition of OSLOBODNENJE carries, among other things, a long interview with Branko Mikulic, president of the Presidium of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina.

In this interview Branko Mikulic pays special attention to some attacks made by individuals -- quite overt ones lately -- on the basic achievements of our socialist revolution, including attacks on the federal structure and on the principles adopted by the Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia.

"That began immediately after the deaths of Comrades Tito and Kardelj, when some individuals started a 'campaign' to detract from the ethics and achievements of our revolution, as well as from the role which the party and individual personalities played in the revolution. The intention of those who spread perfidious half-truths, political insinuations and fabrications, has been and still is to provoke confusion and vacillation among the masses and thus create conditions for a 'turn' in the direction of strengthening statism and state centralism, according to one group, or in the direction of introducing a bourgeois political system, according to another group. Both tendencies are still present," Mikulic said, stressing that the struggle has been waged in the society and that, through the development of socialist self-management, the workers have controlled the conditions and results of their present and past labor, and the strengthening of the role of the workers class in deciding on the production policy and the general policy of society is impossible without decentralization and a smaller role by the state.

"I think there is too much 'state' where there should not be any, that is in deciding on production policy, in constructing individual projects and so forth. There is too little 'authority,' if one may say so, where such authority is necessary. In protecting the self-managing and civil rights of man, in the struggle against unlawful actions of individuals, against crime, smuggling, tax evasion, various kinds of corruption and so-called connections, as well as against the appropriation of social property by groups or individuals and the like," Mikulic said.

At the end of the interview, Branko Mikulic spoke about the recently organized action of social self-protection in Bosnia-Hercegovina in order to even more quickly discover and prevent unlawful actions and acts, stressing that, for instance, within a single month the organs of internal affairs have discovered more than 1,150 persons who engaged in smuggling and unauthorized trade with products which are in short supply, and who were bringing these products into our country from abroad, evading taxes and customs duties and the like. Criminal charges were brought against 142 persons, while 908 reports were submitted on offenses committed against the laws on the turnover of goods and against the customs and foreign exchange regulations.

MACEDONIAN SOCIALIST YOUTH ELECT OFFICIALS

LD042054 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1920 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Skopje, 4 Dec (TANJUG) -- With the song "Comrade Tito, We Swear to You," spontaneously sung by the delegates of the 11th Congress of the Socialist Youth Federation [SSO] of Macedonia, the largest gathering of the young people of Macedonia ended in Skopje this evening. At the afternoon plenary session the new republican conference of the Socialist Youth Federation delegates from Macedonia for the 11th congress of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia were elected.

Mirko Tripunoski from Tetovo was elected as president of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the SSO of Macedonia, and Sotir Kostov from Kocani as secretary.

The 2-day working meeting of the young people of Macedonia, as noted in the action-political program of the 11th congress, manifested the full unity of the young generation of this republic of ours in implementing the tasks set for the socio-political, economic, cultural and other spheres of development of Macedonia.

All the activities which the Macedonian SSO will undertake will bear in mind the further strengthening of equality and togetherness of all Yugoslav nations and nationalities, thus affirming the social, economic and cultural achievements of every nation and nationality. The young people of Macedonia will energetically oppose all phenomena of nationalism and irredentism and other alien ideologies incompatible with our system of socialist self-management.

In the afternoon plenary session the delegates from all parts of Macedonia also adopted the changes and supplements to the statute of the SSO of Macedonia.

This highest gathering of the young of Macedonia also sent letters of greetings to the SFRY Presidency and to the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

KOSOVO SOCIALIST YOUTH CONGRESS OFFICIALS MEET

LD060144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1526 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] Pristina, 5 Dec (TANJUG) -- When the highest gathering of Kosovo young people ended, that is the 21st conference of the Kosovo Socialist Youth Federation, the first session of the provincial Socialist Youth Federation Conference in new composition was held, at which time the Presidium of the conference of 17 members and other organs were elected. Muhamet Krasnici, delegate from Pristina and chief editor of the youth paper ZERI I RINIS, was elected president of the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the Kosovo Socialist Youth Federation. Slobodan Mitrovic, delegate from Suva Reka and worker at the Balkan factory, was elected secretary of the Presidium.